## 《高等数学A(一)》期中模拟试卷解析

	冼择颙	(每小题3分,	共15分)
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- 1. 下列命题中,正确的个数是( A)
- (1)若l为某给定正整数,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_{n+l}=a$ 是 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$ 的必要不充分条件;
- $(2)\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n$ 存在且不为 $0\Leftrightarrow\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}=1;$  (3)数列 $\{a_n^2\}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛;
- (4)数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛、且f(x)在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调有界  $\Rightarrow \{f(a_n)\}$ 收敛;
- (5)数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于a、数列 $\{b_n\}$ 发散  $\Rightarrow$  数列 $\{a_nb_n\}$ 发散;
- (6)数列 $\{a_{3n-2}\}$ 与数列 $\{a_{3n-1}\}$ 均收敛于 $a \Rightarrow$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 也收敛于a;
- (7) $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{2n-1}$ 和 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{2n}$ 均存在 $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 未必有界;
- $(8)\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a\Leftrightarrow \forall\, \varepsilon>0$ ,  $\exists N>0$ , 当n>N时, 有无穷多项 $a_n$ , 使得  $|a_n-a|<\varepsilon$ 。

*A*. 0

*B*. 1

C. 2

*D*. 3

## 概念题需要仔细分析,多找可能的反例,(8项全错,选A)

①. 1为约定(即有限)正整数. 则 [ang] 与 [am] ) 似似只是"功平转"而已. 不会有分配的适差并. 做至为完要条件. 即: him and = a >> lim an = a.

で充分: lim anl = a => ∀E>0. ∃N,>0. 当 N, 10寸. | anl-a| < E.

⇒ The Ni+l, 当n>Ni=Ni+l nt. |an-a|<ε=>lim an= a

元沙安: lim an=a ⇒ ∀E>0, ∃Nz>0. 当n>Nzn时. |an-a|< €.

=> 7 N2 N2= N2-1, 当n> N2=N2-1 bt. |and-a| < => lim and = a.

- ②原命起成立、但运命题不成立(无法的)推入及例。 面=1. lim am=1.但(an)发散。
- ③通命题成立、原命题不成立、及例、 an= (1) () () 收额、但 (an) 发散、

- ⑥、未达成至、只有3到中的顶能的多价有原数到项、且收额于同一值时、方能成立。
- ①、不成立、由于lim Chan、lim Chan 的存在、物电门收敛=>有界。
  - $\Rightarrow$   $\exists M_1, M_2 > 0$ . 復得  $|a_{2n+1}| \leq M_1$ .  $|a_{2n}| \leq M_2$ . 又 $\{a_n\} = \{a_{2n+1}\} \cup \{a_{2n}\}$   $\exists M_0 = M_0 \in M_0$ .  $M_1, M_2 \in M_0$   $\exists M_0 = M_0 \in M_0$ .
- 图厚命题成立,但逐命题不成立,图为3到也可以有无限项,如(一)为的寿3到。

2. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x^2}{x^3}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \text{ 其中}g(x)$$
有界,则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处( C )  $g(x) \cdot \arcsin^2 x, x < 0$ 

A. 极限不存在 B. 极限存在,但不连续 C. 连续,但不可导 D. 可导

3. 函数f(x)在x=0可导的充分条件是(**B**)

A. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2}$$
存在

B.  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x^3) - f(0)}{x^3}$ 存在

$$C.f'_{-}(0)$$
与 $f'_{+}(0)$ 均存在  $D.\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(\sin x)}{x}$ 存在

考察 7=0+. 7=0-是否均得到分析。对应的f400、f-100 存在且拥等方可导。进B.

A. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x^2)-f(0)}{x^2} \stackrel{\triangle h=\chi^2}{\longrightarrow 0 \text{ H. } h\to 0^+} \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h-0} = f'(0) \text{ $a$. (2f'(0) $\frac{1}{2}$}) = f'(0) = f'(0)$$

B. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x^3)-f(x)}{x^3} \stackrel{\underline{\&i=x^3}}{\longrightarrow 0 \text{ tim}} \lim_{i\to 0} \frac{f(i)-f(0)}{i-0} = f'(0) \text{ $a.c.}(t.t.) = \frac{1}{a.c.}(t.t.)$$

D. 
$$iightarrow = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(sinx)}{x}$$
  $\frac{2sinx = j}{x + 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(j) - 0}{j - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(j)}{j}$ 

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(\sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 ( 6x). \quad \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0 \cdot ( 12f(0) = 1)$$

4. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
在 $x=1$ 处连续但不可导,则下列在 $x=1$ 处可导的函数是( A )

A. 
$$(x^2 - 1) f(x)$$

$$B.f(x)x^2$$
  $C.f(x^2)$ 

$$C.f(x^2)$$

$$D. f(x)(x+1)$$

A. 
$$F'_{A}(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{[(1+\Delta x)^{2}-1]f(+\Delta x) - (1-1)f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (2+\Delta x)f(+\Delta x) = 2f(1)$$

B. 
$$F'_{B}(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int (H \circ x)(H \circ x)^{2} - \int f(1) \cdot 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[ (2 + ox) \int (H \circ x) + \frac{\int (H \circ x) - \int f(1)}{\Delta x} \right] = 2 \int f(1) + \int f(1) x dx$$

$$C \cdot \vec{f}(1) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{f[(+\Delta t)^2] - f(1^2)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{f[(+\Delta t)^2] - f(1^2)}{(+\Delta t)^2 - 1^2} \cdot \frac{(+\Delta t)^2 - 1^2}{\Delta t} = f'(1^2) \cdot 2 \quad 755$$

D. 
$$F'_D(1) = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\int (H \circ X)(H \circ X + 1) - f(1)(H 1)}{GX} = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[ \frac{\int (H \circ X) - f(1)}{GX} \cdot 2 + \int (H \circ X) \right] = 2f'(1) + f(1)$$
 That I have  $f'(1) = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[ \frac{\int (H \circ X) - f(1)}{GX} \cdot 2 + \int (H \circ X) \right] = 2f'(1) + f(1)$  That I have  $f'(1) = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[ \frac{\int (H \circ X) - f(1)}{GX} \cdot 2 + \int (H \circ X) \right] = 2f'(1) + f(1)$  That I have  $f'(1) = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[ \frac{\int (H \circ X) - f(1)}{GX} \cdot 2 + \int (H \circ X) \right] = 2f'(1) + f(1)$  That I have  $f'(1) = \lim_{X \to 0} \left[ \frac{\int (H \circ X) - f(1)}{GX} \cdot 2 + \int (H \circ X) \right] = 2f'(1) + f(1)$ 

5. 函数
$$f(x) = \frac{|x-3|\sin \pi x}{x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)^3}$$
在下列哪个区间内无界( D )

$$A. (-1,0)$$

塞起. fa)在分。分1、7≈2、7≈3间断,在其它区间连续.

$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} f(\chi) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \pi \cdot \frac{\sin \pi \chi}{\pi \chi} \cdot \frac{|\chi - 3|}{(\chi + 1)(\chi - 2)(\chi - 3)^3} = \pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{3}{(4)(-2)(-3)^3} = -\frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x} \cdot \frac{|x_3|}{x} \cdot \frac{|x_3|}{x(x-2)(x-3)^3} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{z} t = x-1}{\cancel{x} = 1} \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin (\pi t + x)}{\cancel{x} = 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \to 0} -\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \cdot \pi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{|x + 3|}{x(x + 1)(x - 3)^3} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x - 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-7) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

## 二. 填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

6. 已知函数
$$f(x)$$
满足 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-f(x)\ln\cos x}-1}{(e^{2x}-1)\arctan\frac{x}{6}} = 2$ ,则 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_。

由于 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (e^{2x} - 1)$$
  $\operatorname{arctan} \frac{\chi}{6} = 0$ .  $\lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} \sqrt{-f(x)} \ln (\cos x) = 0$ .  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\chi}{6} = 0$ .

$$2 = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\left[ |-f(x)| huos \chi \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{(e^{1/4} - 1) \text{ our tan } \frac{\chi}{6}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac$$

7. 设
$$y = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^x$$
,则 $dy = \underline{(\arctan \sqrt{x})^x} \left( \ln \arctan \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(1+x)\arctan \sqrt{x}} \right) dx \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \circ$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \arctan\frac{y}{\chi} \end{cases} \quad \forall x r = e^{\theta} \Rightarrow \ln r = \theta. \quad \forall y \ln \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} = \arctan\frac{y}{\chi} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\chi + y \cdot y'}{\chi^2 + y^2} = \frac{y'\chi - y}{\chi^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\chi + y}{\chi - y} \quad (\chi \neq 0) \chi \neq y \rangle.$$

$$f(x) = (H 2X)^{-1}. \text{ In) } f(x) = -|\cdot(H 2X)^{-2}.2$$

$$f''(x) = -|\cdot(-2)\cdot(H 2X)^{-3}.2^{2}$$

$$f'''(x) = -|\cdot(-2)\cdot(-3)(H 2X)^{-4}.2^{3}$$

精训。 $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot n! (H2X)^{-(n+1)} \cdot 2^n$ . 下用数字向的任证明. 当 n=1 时, $f(x) = -2(H2X)^{-2}$ . 成立. 当 n=2 时, $f'(x) = 8(H2X)^{-3}$ . 成立.

你说当 = k-1 时成2. 上)  $f^{(k-1)}(x) = (-1)^{k-1}(k-1)! (+2x)^{-k} \cdot 2^{k-1}$ 上)  $f^{(k)}(x) = [f^{(k-1)}(x)]' = (-1)^{k-1}(k-1)! (-k)(+2x)^{-(k+1)} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{k-1} = (-1)^k \cdot k! (+2x)^{-(k+1)} \cdot 2^k$  也成立. 一切知识得记.  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot 2^n \cdot n! (+2x)^{-(n+1)}$ 

10. 函数
$$y = y(x)$$
由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = te^t \\ y = e^{2t} + 1 \end{cases}$  确定,则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2t}{(1+t)^3}$  —。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \chi'(t) = e^{t} + te^{t} = e^{t}(1+t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = y'(t) = 2e^{2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{\chi'(t)} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{e^{t}(1+t)} = \frac{2e^{t}}{1+t}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{y'(t)}{\chi'(t)}) \cdot \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{y'(t)}{\chi'(t)})'(t)}{\chi'(t)} = \frac{2\cdot \frac{e^{t}(1+t)-e^{t}}{(1+t)^{2}}}{e^{t}(1+t)} = \frac{2t}{(1+t)^{3}}$$

## 三. 计算与证明题(每小题7分,共70分)

11. 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 。

法2 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (2\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(2\sin x + \cos x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(2\sin x + \cos x)}{x}$$

$$= e^{\frac{-0.11}{x}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} e^{\frac{2\cos x - \sin x}{2\sin x + \cos x}} = e^{2}$$

12. 求极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1^3}{n^4 + n^3 + 1^3} + \frac{2^3}{n^4 + n^3 + 2^3} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{n^4 + n^3 + n^3} \right)$$
和 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^2 + 1})$ 。

$$\begin{array}{ll} \widehat{\Lambda}_{+}^{2} : \widehat{\Lambda}_{+}^{2} & \widehat{h}_{+}^{3} + \frac{z^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + 2^{3}} + \dots + \frac{n^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + n^{3}} \\ \widehat{\Lambda}_{+}^{3} & \widehat{h}_{+}^{4} + \frac{z^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + n^{3}} + \frac{z^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + n^{3}} + \dots + \frac{n^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + n^{3}} & = \frac{\frac{1}{4} n^{2} (n + 1)^{2}}{n^{4} + 2n^{3}} \\ \widehat{\Lambda}_{+}^{3} & \widehat{h}_{+}^{4} + \frac{z^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + 1^{3}} + \dots + \frac{n^{3}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + 1^{3}} & = \frac{\frac{1}{4} n^{2} (n + 1)^{2}}{n^{4} + n^{3} + 1^{3}} \end{array}$$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty} 2\sin(\pi) \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}-n}{2} \cos(\pi \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n}{2}) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n}) \cos(\pi \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}+n}{2}) = 0$$

$$+ \tan \sin(\sqrt{n^2+1}\pi) = 0 + \lim_{N\to\infty} \sinh(\pi = 0)$$

13.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  求问它在x = 0几阶可导、并判断各阶导函数的连续性。 科、由于大的及其各所导函数只在一个问断点从=0. 物只需研究它们在分的合金域的预  $\lim_{\chi \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \chi^{4} \sin \frac{1}{\chi} = 0 = f(0). \quad \text{to} f(x) \neq \chi = 0. \text{ is} f(x) = 0. \text{ is} f(x)$  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0 - 0 = 0 = f(0) \Rightarrow f(x) \notin \chi = 0$  连续.  $f''(0) = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{f(\chi) - f(0)}{\chi - 0} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} (4\chi^2 \sin \frac{1}{\chi} - \chi \cos \frac{1}{\chi}) = 0 - 0 = 0 + \chi = 1/3 \text{ B}.$ 当次+0时, f'(x)= 12次2 sin + 4次3 cos + (- 文2) - [2xcos + x2(- x2)]  $= \int_{0}^{\infty} f'(x) = \begin{cases} (12\chi^{2}\sin\frac{1}{\lambda} - 6\chi\cos\frac{1}{\lambda} - \sin\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 \end{cases} \lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f'(x) \int_{0}$ (茅上方)在1/2-0二阶可导。且一阶号函数连续、二阶号函数不连续、 14. 设 $f(x) = x^3 \sin x$ ,求 $f^{(2022)}(0)$ 。

 $\begin{array}{lll} \overrightarrow{A} + i & \overrightarrow{B} & g(x) = \chi^3. & h(x) = \sin \chi. \\ & & = \cos \chi. \\ & =$ 

15. 函数y = y(x)由方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 = 1$ 确定,求x = 0处的切线方程及y''(0)。

科: 代入 1/20. 可得: y(の)=0. 西边村 7 屯等:

e<sup>y</sup>·y'+6(y+7y')+2x=0.4) 代入 1/20. y(の)=0. 可得: y'(の)=0=k切. 協切後方程台: y-0=0(x-0). 即: y=0.

(\*) 遊集村 1/2 京長: e<sup>y</sup>·y'+e<sup>y</sup>·y"+6(y'+y'+7xy")+2=0.

代入 1/2=0. y(の)=0. 可得: y'(の)=-2.

清上所述: 所述切後方程台 y=0, y''(の)=-2. 16. 设 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\tan x}$ ,求f(x)的间断点、并判断其类型(小类)。

$$\frac{3}{3} : \Rightarrow \tan x \text{ Extrem} \Rightarrow \chi + \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad \Rightarrow \tan x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \chi \neq k\pi, \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0^+} \frac{\chi}{\tan x} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0^+} \frac{\chi}{\tan x} = -\infty. \quad \lim_{\lambda \to 0^+} \frac{\chi}{\tan x} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0^+} \frac{\chi}{\tan x} = +\infty$$

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$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0^-} \frac$$

17. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{(e^{2\arctan x} - 1)(\sqrt{1+3\arcsin x} - 1)\ln(1+4x)}$$
。

$$\frac{1}{3} : \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{$$

18. f(x)定义在R上且 $f(x+\pi)=f(x)+\sin x$ ,求证: f(x)为最小正周期为 $2\pi$ 的周期函数。

$$\Rightarrow f(\chi+2\pi) = f(\chi+\pi) + \sin(\chi+\pi) = f(\chi+\pi) - \sin\chi \otimes$$

①+②可得: f(2+2元)=f的. 物f的为厚其为双的厚其逐激 设于为f的的厚其。见有f(2+丁)=f的=f(2-丁).

特の中的な特殊的なーT: f(x-T+元) = f(x-T)+sin(x-T)

$$\oplus f(x-T+x)=f(x+x)$$
,  $f(x+7)=f(x) \Rightarrow f(x+x)=f(x)+\sin(x-T)$  3.

$$1-3 \text{ Till.} 0 = \sin(\chi - \sin(\chi - T)) = 2 \sin(\frac{\chi - (\chi - T)}{2}) \cos(\chi - \frac{\chi}{2})$$

$$= 2 \sin(\frac{\chi}{2}) \cos(\chi - \frac{\chi}{2})$$

由于605(公主)不恒的。城有sin至=0 ⇒至=玩, T=2亿(KEN+) 极下min在k=kmin=1时取得: Tmin=2亿. 保上所述:fa)扫最小正圆期的2亿的圆期函数。

19. 求证: 方程 $2^x + \sin x = 2$ 在区间(0,1)内至少有一个实根。

20. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $0 < a_1 < 3$ , $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n(3-a_n)}$ ,请判断 $\{a_n\}$ 的敛散性、并证明。

37. (any water icopport.

$$a_{1}>0$$
,  $a_{n+1}=\sqrt{a_{n}(3-a_{n})}\geq 0$  ( $n\in\mathbb{N}^{+}$ )  $\Rightarrow a_{n}\geq 0$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_{n}} dn = \int_{\Omega_{n}} dn \cdot \sqrt{3-\alpha_{n}} \leq \frac{(\sqrt{\alpha_{n}})^{2} + (\sqrt{3-\alpha_{n}})^{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} < 3 (N \in N^{+}) \Rightarrow \alpha_{n} < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega_{n}} dn \cdot \sqrt{n} = \frac{3}{2} < 3 (N \in N^{+}) \Rightarrow \alpha_{n} < 3$$

→ N=2时、(am) 单形成加.

一般由草调有界原理: (20) 收敛、命题得证。